DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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C. DE BRULER, ... Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Gilmore's Branch Factory

Warm Socks.

Coarse Stockings

Have money saved by not purchasing those articles at the Boston Store, 54 Fifth avenue, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Hagaman's Compliments to his Customers.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The report of the Supreme Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias shows that order to be fifty thousand strong, with one Supreme Lodge, seven Grand Lodges, and over one hundred subordinate Lodges.

A new locomotive for street railways was tested in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and proved entirely successful. So free is such the engine, being furnished neither steaming nor fire into the locomotive.

A Spaniard named Moreno, while imprisoned on a charge of insanity in the tombs, on Tuesday, managed to get out of his cell. He was severely injured by bruises and almost suffocated by smoke. Little damage was done to the cell. He was taken to the Hospital.

Wednesday morning on the Worth and Eastern Railroad, it was discovered that a large number of cattle were upon the track at the three-street crossing. The engineer of the locomotive thought that if he checked the speed of the train it might be thrown off the track, so he kept on, and succeeded in driving the cattle ahead of the train, killing three of them.

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In New York, yesterday, a person named Wm. H. Moore sold to Henry Clews & Co., a one hundred dollar bill bond, receiving therefor a certificate for the Fourth National Bank for the same. This is counterfeit to the amount of $20,000 and presented for the sale. The forgery was evidently the work of the perpetrator of the numerous arrests.

The Boston evening Herald says the state money printing on the late attempted prize fight between Heenan and Wormald, have been traced to Chicago, and the forgers are now in custody. It is understood that the parties implicated are citizens of Boston, and it is said will have to forfeit their bail.

The second trial of George W. Cole for the murder of Bertha Heron commenced yesterday morning in Albany, Judge Henry Bosworth presiding. The jury have not yet been sworn.

Captain-General Lersundi has issued a proclamation, closing for exports and imports all ports in the Eastern department of Cuba, Nuevitas the Custom House have been established.

An ordinance is before the New York City Council looking to the creation of a new commissioner outside the city limits, and an appropriation of one thousand dollars annually therefor.

Miss Fitzgerald, a politician of New York City, has been arrested and taken to Philadelphia on a requisition issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, charging him with having violated the laws of Pennsylvania in voting in Philadelphia at the October election.

Wm. N. Andrews, a highly respectable citizen of Brooklyn, is on trial in the Circuit Court for an alleged outrage committed two years ago on a child. The girl has been old, who claims $10,000 damages.

It is proposed to hold an extra session of the New York State Senate for action on the proposition for new Senate districts.

John W. Mellen, President of the Board of Underwriters of New York, has been chosen a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bates.

Father Bates, a well known officer of the Astor House died to-day, aged 60.

The seventh Regiment has tendered their services as escort to Admiral Farragut on the occasion of his inauguration as Vice-Admiral.

The returns of the obstructions in East river at Hell Gate, will be carried forward as far as possible with the present appropriation, and further appropriations will be asked for at the December session of Congress.

The schooner W. B. Allen, laden with wheat for cargo, went ashore on Island Wednesday night and is considered a total loss.

The city Council of Toronto have passed a law granting $600,000 to build a narrow gauge railroad.

General Kilpatrick, through Corporal Whitaker, of Hartford, applies to Secretary Seward to demand the extradition by requisition, General the President, of New Haven, to whom the negro is accused, to face the truth of Kilpatrick's charges against Forrest in the Fort Pillow affair, and, on failure to do so, to publish communications on the subject to Hon. Benjamin F. Butler.

The soldiers and sailors of Passaic county, New Jersey, have made arrangements to erect a monument to the memory of comrades who died in the service of the nation. One thousand dollars are required for the erection of the monument, and the committee having the matter in charge have appealed to the public for assistance.

Ice formed in several parts of New York City yesterday morning.

Hummel, the druggist, is reported to be crazy, and has been sent to the lunatic asylum.

A Havana letter of the 7th inst., says: In the past nine months the Spanish troops engaged, have captured fourteen hundred and ninety-five men killed and wounded. A corps of arms and ammunition, the property of the insurgents at Monte Sarella. A small lot of rifles arrived at the custom-house from the Spanish government, which were sent immediately to the Eastern Department, for the reinforcement of troops there. The insurgents have declared the independence of Cuba and annexation with the United States. Puerto Principe is in open insurrection. The town, and a ring is opened in that city. Gen. Caballero de Rodas is the Governor-General. It is expected that the Spanish Government will agree to the terms of the insurgents, and that Cuba will soon be a free country. Spain is bankrupt, and cannot continue the war much longer.

Captain John Travis, now in Chicago, is about placing suits with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the sum of $5,000, with damages, in each case.

Benjamin Benton, a well known character in Baltimore, was killed Wednesday night by accidental gunshot wound. He was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of that city, and was arrested and committed to jail.

It is the settled conviction of the Democrats from Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Minnesota, that Governor Conness will be elected by a large majority.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation appointing the 26th of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Governor Swann, of South Carolina, has issued a proclamation naming November 26th as a day of thanksgiving.

The difficulty between the faculty and students of Williams College, Springfield, Mass., in regard to the latter attending church, has been amicably compromised. All but three of the students have given written promises to attend church, and another party drew any rights of conscience.

Hon. Frank Partridge, the eminent attorney-at-law, of Boston, Mass., residing at Dedham, Mass., died on the 3d inst., of typhoid fever. He will not be the head of either of the firms of Partridge & Snow, and Partridge, Snow & Richardson.

John Savage, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has had an interview with Grant. He has been in Washington for a week.

Admiral Farragut's private Secretary, it is said, has prepared an extensive report of the cruise of the flagship Franklin, which is to be laid before Congress with the report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. David A. Wells, it is said, asserts that the receipts from customs and internal revenue are at present ample to pay the expenses of the Government, with the principal derived from the public debt, and to pay a considerable portion of the debt annually in addition. During Congress's session, in addition, to provide the taxes will be still further reduced.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1868. NO. 54.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

The Fourth Auditor's Report.

The Internal Revenue Conspiracy.

District Attorney Courtney to be Removed.

Gen. Grant on a Visit to West Point.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., November 12, 1868.

Fourth Auditor's Report.

Fourth Auditor J. W. Tatem, of the Treasury Department, has submitted to Secretary McCulloch his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. It shows in detail what work has been done in the bureau during the year, which will be increased by closing the accounts of the Freedmen's Bureau. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, Register's division—Cash receipts and disbursements amounting to $66,546,000, internal revenue paid into the treasury, $191,087,000, customs, $179,046,000, miscellaneous receipts, $370,000, Hospital fund, $100,000, Pacific Navy Company, $1,000,000, Post Office Department, $14,556,000, Navy Department, $13,289,000, War Department, $94,000,000, Interior Department, $7,000,000, Treasury Department, $1,000,000, Treasurer of the United States, $1,000,000, Register's division—Cash receipts and disbursements amounting to $66,546,000, internal revenue paid into the treasury, $191,087,000, customs, $179,046,000, miscellaneous receipts, $370,000, Hospital fund, $100,000, Post Office Department, $14,556,000, Navy Department, $13,289,000, War Department, $94,000,000, Interior Department, $7

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.

The latest news from Alabama is that the State law must be obeyed, notwithstanding the efforts of the Ku Klux.

We have the editorial report from Washington that the head of the column of office seekers who have struck the capital, don't succeed well in getting interviews with General Grant, for which reason our reporter and acknowledgment of the invasion is likely to take place.

It is now just a few days ago We We Commend telegraphed Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, in New York, to relieve the market by the purchase of bonds with greenbacks or three per cent certificates, that the flourish was encouraged by a fear lest who cornered the market of bonds, running up the price to 109 1-4, before the message reached Van Dyck. All that was wanted was accomplished in the business time had been predicted. It is added that the iron in question is understood to have the bonds on hand still, while Mr. Van Dyck has four millions of new certificates which other use might be in circulation instead of being locked up in the Treasury vaults.

Gen. Edward Jasmon, of New Jersey, given out that he is a candidate for the office of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives. He entered the service at the beginning of the war a Lieutenant in the famous Hawkins Zouave regiment, and went through to the end, fighting all the way, coming out with one leg having lost one in getting from Secession "Sumter" in the great New York riot. Doubtless there will be other candidates, but no question if there will be another before qualified as more deserving. Gen. Jasmon is no mere office seeker. He battled for his country and will be one of the best men ever voted for a position that he did not seek—and he rose from Lieutenant to Brigadier-General. He is a gentleman to the core, and association, a patriot and a true man everywhere and at all times, and possesses every qualification for the position. The election of such a man would match perfectly with the noble era in such matters ushered in by the late election.

Wanted, Grain to be brought from the interior of the successful operations in the Southwest to the East, to take the direction of all the commercial and the rebellion flows in its own way, there does plenty to advise him how to do it, and there was no end to the speculations about what the place would be. Some were entirely sure it would be that others were equally positive it would be Chicago, and of course, in the spirit of disappointed both, but accomplished the great object. These things suggest at once the parallel between Grant's position now and then, and give us to understand what so may reasonably expect. He employed what means he could command to perform the great task required of him. He will do it again. His success filled the world with surprise. The country will be satisfied with the application of the same judgment that produced those grand results to the work that has been committed to his hands. That he will be unfaithful to the duty, and to any obligation contemplated by his election, cannot be believed. In accepting the Chicago Platform he accepted least to procure its election means, but for his guide in administering the Government. And this is about all those who elected him care to know.

DON'T DO IT!

Of the many evils that afflict our country one of the greatest is the almost universal desire for office. It pervades all classes, but is strongest among young men, who dream of future advancement and possible influence, never taking into consideration the disagreeable practices, the bitter mortification, the repeated defeats, and barren fruits of the efforts of even those who are regarded as the most successful. No language can convey an adequate conception of the misfortune and worthlessness of a hopeless broken down, professional office-seeker. With every incoming Administration a shout of enthusiastic, well meaning young men, whose efforts perhaps have gained something in a legal way, are sure to be on hand, desiring an office under Government, a clerkship at Washington, something, as a reward and a stepping stone to advancement, which is never realized. Did they but know the truth, these young men would avoid Washington as a pestilence. A single season there as a spectator would satisfy them of the soundness of the advice we propose to give them.

To the young man of even moderate hopes, honesty, energy and fair capacity, we say stay at home. Of all professions under the sun, none is more demoralizing, slavish, and at the same time less remunerative, than office seeking and office holding, especially clerkships. The same amount of brains, labor and energy devoted to any honest calling, will be productive of a hundred times greater pecuniary results, to say nothing of peace of mind, undisturbed conscience and personal independence. No office seeker can be independent.

To those contemplating a raid on Washington we say, don't do it. Prepare your manhood and save yourselves. Whatever may be your present employment, it is honorable and independent. "Young man," said Thomas H. Benton—whose life was passed in office holding—to one who he sought his influence "if I could help you, I would not. I never would forgive myself if I did. There is nothing more vile and in the same time unremunerative than this profession of politics and of office-holding." Daniel Webster, when applied to in the same way, pointed hitherto to the capital, and replied, "You see that building. I am accused of a mere wild politician, but am liable to be kicked out of my office at any moment. I am subject to the whims and caprices of others. Go to some one else. I will never advise you to pursue the paths I have trod." In a word, the dearest earned honors (?) are those conferred by office, and the worst doom is a clerkship. Therefore, let those who think of applying for one, we say don't do it!

OLD AND NEW SPAIN.

The difficulties which have surrounded the provisional government of Spain have not been dissipated. Enough is known, however, to enable us to foreshadow the future government. The real rulers of Spain to-day, Prim, Sannazo and Topete, will succeed in carrying out their pet project. Spain will have a constitutional monarchy. The revolutionary leaders will be the power behind the throne, and will doubtless be compelled to make concessions to the people which they do not appear to contemplate at this moment. It is a recognized fact, however, that revolutions never go backward, or stand still. They either go forward to success or destruction. Every sensible person must perceive that the position occupied by Prim and his associates compels them to a course that must ultimately end in conferring incalculable benefits upon the Spanish people, or in subjecting them to the slavish subjection consequent upon a state of ignorance, or either. Spain must rise out of the conflict strengthened and purified, or relapse into the condition of a mere appendage to the great Powers.

The real friends of Spain will not desire to witness the trials she will be subjected to as a Republic; her people, her geographical and political position, all are against her, and the experiment would in all probability prove a humiliating failure. On the other hand, liberal minded men throughout the world will welcome new Spain under a constitutional monarchy. There will be real gain, and sufficient progress in that to warrant the friends of liberty in indulging the hope that she will be the beginning of better things. England, France and the other powers will not interpose any obstacle to the moderate success of Spain under a constitutional monarchy. As a Republic, the first promise for humanity would be her doom as a nation. Recognizing sanctions the one, nothing, not even the Republicanism can encourage the other. Were the people of Spain situated as the American colonies were in 1776, Thank God, did they possess either the disposition or intelligence possessed by the men who cut themselves loose from the hereditary tyranny of ages, our voice would be in favor of a similar action on their part, but, as we have already hinted, the effort would be sure to be useless, and the experiment worse than a transfer.

Under a constitutional monarchy Spain will gain constitutional liberty, a general system of education, freedom of conscience, religious toleration, and free feeling on the road of progress which ultimately leads to the accomplishment of grand and wide-spread ameliorations. Compared with the years of the past, these must be regarded as wonderful achievements. Who that is conversant with the history of Spain could have asked more six months ago? Then why not appreciate these tangible results at their real value?

THE JUDICIARY.

Those of our readers who appreciate art will find ample food for admiration on a second performance of Bierstadt's, which still rests on the artist's easel. We have looked in on the picture several times, and have always found some new charm in it, some infinitely minute performance of Bierstadt, which will rank as the best the artist has painted. To our eyes, it is perfect in execution. We cannot comprehend more perfect finish, greater exhibition of detail, truer color, finer perspective and greater diffusion of more complex unity than the picture exhibits. It is not the faithfulness to nature in fact, or the perfect harmony of the picture that gives it its greatest charm, it is the imagination, the figures and simplicity of nature which impresses the beholder. The picture represents an entire summer's landscape. The view embraces in front the middle distance of stoney creek, near Johnstown. The size of the picture was twelve feet. It is above the largest and finest landscape ever painted in Western Pennsylvania, and we doubt if any artist west of the mountains can excel it. The largest landscape painted by Hetzel heretofore was 60 by 72 inches (we believe), we believe.

There is a deep green sky, clear and cool, the abundant, interlacing foliage which fringes our mountain streams, a fleecy, grassy bank in the shaded side of the picture, and the foreground of open sky upon the others. You recognize the individuality of each tree in the foreground. Spanning the middle of the creek is a piece of work, reposing in the position nature placed them, suggesting age and strength, leaning against and supporting each other, with plants shooting out between their arms and mossy edges. Bottom of the immediate foreground is finely executed in the mountain side, looking past the trunks of trees to their left. Banks to the right and left of the stream, and creeping round in the foreground, with their mossy edges, and pebbly mountain stream, which reflects rocks, trees, and tangled vines. Altogether, it is a charming picture of a rare spot among our mountains, soon to be forever obliterated. The artist has bestowed much patient labor upon it, but has succeeded in producing a masterpiece. We understand the picture is to be exhibited on the corner of Allegheny in the beginning of next week, when lovers of the beautiful will have an opportunity of seeing it.

The Spunkeonthy of the Senonthy.

The subject of the Spunkeonthy of the next House of Representatives of Pennsylvania is now engaging the attention of members, and the following is the list of candidates already announced: Ex-Governor Curtin, of Centre; ex-George Wilson, of Pittsburgh; H. N. Strong, of Dept., A. J. Rose, of Harrisburg, and John Clark, of Philadelphia. When the Legislature adjourned last spring it was generally understood that Mr. Curtin was to be nominated for the Governorship. The only objection to the patent plan proposed by Mr. Goodall, is the extravagant cost of the blankets. The Government now pays gratis for the blankets furnished to the soldiers, and the cost of the blankets would cost at least two thousand dollars. As an exchange very sensibly remarks, would it not be as well to teach them to grow their hair and do away with hats? Or, better still, let the soldiers go bareheaded.

Mr. Sumner is constitutionally opposed to anything as monstrous as work. He might be induced to fish, or sage with Weston, but a weaver of a banner or flag—nothanksonus.

George Alfred Townsend is responsible for the statement imputed to Mrs. Andrew Johnson:

"For the Constitution and Mr. Johnson's fair name, and for the country, I will say that I would not subscribe to a dollar to save the whole party, and I would not give a cent to save the negro race from the consequences of the conditions of reconstruction."

Whether this be true or not, it is no slander upon the American people to assert that they will gladly submit to, and welcome the infliction which Mr. Johnson's perpetual retirement will impose upon them.

In England there are societies to assist discharged convicts to emigrate to the United States. In certain parts of England whole districts of abandoned characters are systematically shipped to our shores. It is proposed, therefore, to amend our laws so as to apply to foreigners the same rule that governs the case of our own people, and allow none of them to vote who have been convicted of felonies. To determine who are and who are not excluded by this rule, it will only be necessary to require each emigrant to exhibit a certificate of good character from the authorities of his last place of residence.

The returns of Oneida County, New York, show that the majority of the residents there are a high appreciation of Horatio Seymour. They inflict him on all possible occasions. They inflict him on the people against "declined" to vote for him. Last year the Republican majority in Oneida county was 60, on the third instant it was swelled to 3,000. A Democratic segment decline of 3,060 votes.

There have been failing in other counties of this State, and this time the population is 20,000, a gain of 10,000 in one decade—when the best possible circumstances was taken—an increase of 1,000 in two hundred years, or a little over twenty-five per cent.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

It is said that certain Democratic members intend to introduce a bill for the restoration of all the privileges of the Freedmen's Bureau. It is believed that the Republicans will anticipate them, and that such a bill will pass by a two-thirds vote over the veto of President Grant, which will give the new President the full privileges of the office.

A correspondent who paid a visit to Grant's headquarters next day after his return to Washington, says the place was again crowded by a motley throng of applicants who were not kept waiting an instant, and found General Grant not only in excellent spirits, but also in excellent health, his Western trip having done him himself more pounds higher than his highest field weight. There was the same pleasant, kindly, cheerful greeting, the same quick, sharp attention to business, the same unaffected simplicity of manner, the same unprecedented confidence and unprecedented honors, the same equilibrium of manner and conversation, the animation or repose of countenance, the same [illegible] and the same atmosphere and one-General Grant was up to his arms in the General's mail, flanked by a half basket of unopened letters on one side, and a great pile of letters answered on the other. "What shall I do with you on with them?" "Yes, I have destroyed several hundred postscript and today." "Don't answer some more then." "No he does not want to see them, he thinks possibly there may be some good men among them, and he does not want to become prejudiced against them by being forced to consider their claims for office. If anybody wants an office let him send personally for office, there is no use [illegible] but he will be a fit subject for a [illegible]."

The same writer says apropos to an item in the Washington correspondence, that the Cabinet does necessarily be built. He says that Grant has not definitely announced to any living person whatsoever will know in advance who are to be Presidential Cabinet, and that the decision on the men will not be made until the day before the meeting of the Cabinet. The Cabinet will have performed its duty and will be dissolved.

The Democratic committee is giving the following "dope" made up by the all-knowing and sometime fearless, with the injunction that it "cannot possibly be authorized":

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Nevada, California, Oregon, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin

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Government Securities.

New National Life Insurance Co.

WANTED,

WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS,

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 13, 1868.

Interest of the accumulated funds against our home of the New York Bullion banks, of having contributed to the greater or less degree to the money market, by selling certain securities to buy from the several millions of currency through the medium of checks marked "good," the opinion is held by a great many that the banks are not obliged to go

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Subject of Home Missions.

Reports of the City Missionaries of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Subject of Free Pews Discussed.

The Christian Convention reassembled at half past nine o'clock yesterday morning.

After the usual religious exercises the minutes of the preceding session were read and approved.

The chairman then announced the topic for discussion to be: "The organization and Work of City Missions. How shall we reach the poor, the degraded, and all who do not attend public worship?"

By appointment, the discussion was opened by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Wooster, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Before concluding the gentleman submitted a report of his labors during the past seven or eight weeks. The gentleman stated that he had been assigned to the old Third and Fourth wards of the city, which changed to the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth wards. The district covered about two thousand families. During the period embraced in the report 1,700 visits have been made to families, the additional time to the sick and dying, to funerals, prayer meetings or neighborhood prayer meetings, Sunday-schools, bible classes, Young Men's Christian Association meetings, &c. By means of this a large number of persons were induced to attend church, and were added on the average by eighteen persons. Fortnightly meetings of ladies' associations were also established, twelve in the open air—attended by an average of four hundred people—and eight in families, the additional visits to the sick and dying, &c. Temperance meetings, Home, Foreign and Domestic Missionary meetings, Home for the Destitute, Home-prayer meetings have been held, in many of the district named, and were attended